What’s in it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>18.5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotin</td>
<td>15mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>2.5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>300mcg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Chloride</td>
<td>300mcg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>96mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>37mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>66mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retinol (Vitamin A)</td>
<td>5.4mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)</td>
<td>300mcg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended for all horses, especially...

- Broodmares
- Growing horses
- Horses in heavy work
- Horses on high grain diets
- Horses grazing on tropical pasture
- Heavy sweaters
- Horses over 16 years
- Horses with poor quality hooves

Vitamins are fragile and are easily destroyed

Prepared and complete feeds may not retain adequate levels of water soluble, highly fragile B-Group Vitamins for long. The preparation of feeds at high temperature will destroy fragile vitamins. It is vital to ensure that these critical high turnover nutrients are supplemented on a daily basis.

How to feed?

Supplementation with CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN will help reduce the risk of bone, joint, tendon and hoof structural problems in all horses fed on diets containing bran and cereal grains or calcium deficient diets.

CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN should be mixed well into the horses feed. As bran binds calcium and reduces its effectiveness, it is preferable not to mix any calcium supplement into wet bran mixtures.

Packaging information

- Highly palatable vanilla flavoured powder.
- Each pack contains a 30g measuring scoop.
- Available in: 1.2kg (20 days*), 5kg (83 days*) and 12.5kg (208 days*) packs.

*Average number of doses per pack based on a total of two scoops (60g) daily, however dosage may vary based on bodyweight, workload, diet or age.

CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN is available at quality produce stores and saddlerys.

For further information please contact your local Virbac Area Manager or call Customer Service on 1800 242 100 or visit www.virbac.com.au

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**Why use CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN?**

**To:**
- Provide a readily absorbed Calcium source and co-factors which enhance absorption and utilisation of the Calcium.
- Build a strong skeletal system, tendons and ligaments in growing horses.
- Maintain a strong skeletal system, tendons and ligaments in adult horses.
- Maintain structural integrity of the middle and inner hoof.
- Assist in the reduction of shin soreness and injuries obtained during training.
- Maintain adequate Calcium intake in diets low in Calcium e.g. high grain diets, high bran diets, diets consisting of a high tropical grass content (Buffalo, Kikuyu).
- Provide adequate Calcium to animals with increased Calcium requirement. For example, broodmares, heavy sweaters, growing and mature horses.
- Provide a daily source of Biotin, as it is not stored in the body.
- Improve hoof growth rate and quality of the hoof wall and sole.
- Promote structural integrity of the hoof, reducing the incidence of cracks, seedy toe, crumbly and shelly hooves.
- Increase hoof resilience.

**Bone strength and density**

Exercise increases the concussion and stress related forces on vital bone, tendon and ligament structures in horses. **CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN** provides essential raw materials to ensure continuous repair and maintenance of bone strength and density in all horses, especially those racing and competing.

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**Calcium : Phosphate ratio**

Race horses, equestrian sport horses and pleasure horses require grain-based rations to provide extra energy for high speed, hard and long distance training and competition. These feeds are commonly low in Calcium, have poor and variable sources of Biotin and may be unbalanced in calcium relative to phosphorus. **CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN** contains three different types of calcium to improve availability and utilisation.

**Maintaining the hoof**

To keep a horse sound and fit for racing and competition, it is essential to maintain the structural strength and resilience to concussion and impact on the hoof. Hard surfaces, dry weather and the need to regularly change shoes especially in racing horses can lead to deterioration of the hoof wall and sole. The hooves split, crack and break away due to the wear and tear of exercise, especially around the nail holes, making shoes difficult to keep tight. Some horses may also have brittle and shelly hooves, or slow growing hooves that predispose them to these problems.

**How Calcium helps**

Studies have demonstrated that the middle and inner layers of the hoof often show a breakdown of structure. This can contribute to the common defect of separation at the white line and poor attachment of the inner tubule layers of the hoof wall. Calcium studies show that calcium plus biotin will improve the integrity and bonding of the hoof wall.

**The role of Biotin**

The B-complex vitamin biotin has been shown to improve the growth rate and quality of the hoof wall and sole. Daily supplementation is necessary for several months to grow out cracks and splits and improve the strength and resilience of the hoof wall. Biotin alone is only beneficial in correcting loss of structure and promoting the growth of the horn tubule that makes up the outside layers of the hoof wall. B-group Vitamins, including Biotin are required on a daily basis as they are not stored in the body.

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**The essential A and D Vitamins**

As the major proportion of Vitamin D is synthesised by the sun, stabled horses are often deficient. By supplementing **CAL-PLUS WITH BIOTIN**, the correct nutrient requirements are being met. Additionally, Vitamin D aids in preventing the incidence of bone breakdown.

Vitamin A is important in the strength and integrity of tendons and ligaments (collagen). Vitamins A and D are also essential for maximising calcium uptake and assisting in maintaining a strong musculo-skeletal system.

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**THE STRUCTURE OF THE HOOF WALL**

- **External Layer**: Growth rate and structure of tubules improved by biotin.
- **Middle Layer / Inner Layer**: Structure of tubules improved by biotin. Bonding and adhesion of keratinised cells strengthened by calcium.

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